CARTER COUNTY Drug Overdose Facts

DRUG OVERDOSE FAST FACTS*

Carter County Data (2016-2020)

- There were 54 unintentional drug overdose deaths in Carter County.
- Carter County had the 19th highest death rate in the state.
- Males were more than twice as likely to die than females.
- Adults aged 35-54 had the highest rate of death.
- Thirteen percent of people who died had a history of mental health problems.
- Two out of three people who died had a history of substance
- Learn the warning signs of an overdose 44% of deaths occurred at a home or apartment.

*Rates per 100,000 population. Some rates are based on a small number of cases and should be interpreted with caution.

Most common substances in **Carter County** overdose deaths:

Methamphetamine

Fentanyl

Oxycodone

Methadone

Alcohol

Cocaine

Hydrocodone

Morphine

Alprazolam

NUMBER OF UNINTENTIONAL OVERDOSE DEATHS BY TYPE OF SUBSTANCE

CARTER COUNTY, 2016-2020

All unintentional drug overdoses

Methamphetamine

Opioids

Benzodiazepines

Cocaine



12 Oklahomans die every week from an unintentional drug overdose

STATE FACTS:

- From 2016-2020, more than 3,300 Oklahomans died of an unintentional drug overdose.
- From 2007-2020, the unintentional methamphetaminerelated overdose death rate increased 12-fold. In 2020. methamphetamine was involved in nearly two out of three (64%) unintentional drug overdose deaths.
- From 2013-2019, the rate of unintentional prescription opioidrelated overdose death decreased by 58% (501 deaths in 2013; 215 deaths in 2019).
- From 2018-2020, nearly nine out of ten (87%) drug overdose deaths were unintentional and 8% were due to suicide.



Drug Overdose Hospitalizations*

(2017-2019)

Oklahoma State Facts

From 2017-2019, more than 14,000 Oklahomans were hospitalized for a nonfatal drug overdose. That's more than 90 Oklahomans each week. Oklahomans are hospitalized each week for a drug overdose

- Nearly half (49%) of hospitalizations were unintentional and 48% were due to self harm.
- Females were 51% more likely to be hospitalized than males.
- Adults aged 50-59 had the highest rates of hospitalization.
- The most common substances involved in hospitalizations were:
 - Opioids (22%)
 - Benzodiazepines (17%)
 - Non-opioid pain medications (13%)
 - Antidepressants (13%)
 - Stimulants (12%)



Females were 51% more likely to be hospitalized than males.



Carter County Facts

- Carter County had the 9th highest nonfatal drug overdose hospitalization rate in the state.
- 44% of hospitalizations were unintentional and 53% due to self harm.
- Females were 49% more likely to be hospitalized than males.
- Adults aged 20-24 had the highest hospitalization rates.
- The most common substances involved in hospitalizations were:
 - Opioids (32%)
 - Benzodiazepines (17%)
 - Antidepressants (14%)
 - Antipsychotics (12%)
 - Non-opioid pain medications (11%)

*Includes all intents of nonfatal drug overdose – unintentional, self harm, undetermined, and assault

Unintentional Drug Overdose Death Rates by County of Residence

Oklahoma, 2016-2020 Rates per 100,000 population Top 5 Counties Blaine Kingfisher 22.4-28.7 Roger Mills 17.6-22.3 12.3-17.5 Cleveland Grady 5.8 - 12.2Le Flore <5 deaths State Rate: 16.5 Cottor Data Source: Fatal Unintentional Poisoning Surveillance System McCurtain Compiled by: OSDH Injury Prevention Service County of residence was unknown for 43 decedents. Some rates are based on small numbers and may be unstable.

